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The Columbian Balance, and Repository.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, August 23, 1803.

Original Essays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

No. II.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE DISADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS, WHICH WOULD PROBABLY ACCRUE TO THE UNITED STATES, FROM AN ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR TERRITORIAL LIMITS BY THE PURCHASE OF EITHER

LOUISIANA OR THE FLORIDAS.

THE enormous sum of money, that has been plighted in the purchase of Louisiana, demands, and cannot fail eventually to excite a lively attention.—The sale of a wilderness has not usually commanded a high price. A very extensive district, in that part of New-England called the Province of Maine, was sold by Ferdinando Gorges, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds sterling, in the year 1677; which was more than fifty years after the settlements of several parts of Massachusetts, in the neighbourhood of that district, had been begun. And even since the American revolution, there have been sold in Massachusetts, which is one of the oldest and best cultivated states in the union, very large tracts of new lands for only a few pence an acre.

William Penn obtained the vast wilderness, which is now the state of Pennsylvania, for the sum (if my memory is correct) of about five thousand pounds sterling; in commutation for a debt which the British government owed his father, and which, from the low state of the public finances, was not obtainable in cash. Those sums, compared to the vast sum, which has been promised for the possession of Louisiana, are like drops, compared to the ocean.

Fifteen million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is a number that may be uttered with the tongue, in a single moment, and without any effort: it may also be described on paper, in characters or figures, with a few strokes of a pen: yet not one, perhaps, among a thousand comprehends it, or has any adequate idea of its magnitude.

Let us survey this enormous mass of money. Fifteen million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, allowing sixteen ounces to the pound, and two thousand pounds to the tun, would amount to four hundred and thirty-three tuns of silver: it would load eight hundred and sixty six waggons, at the rate of one thousand pounds weight in each. If those waggons, loaded with silver, were placed in a line, allowing the space of two rods for each waggon and its team, (which would be as near together as they could conveniently travel,) they would reach five miles and nearly a third of a mile. If this silver were put into bags fifty pounds weight in each, and a file of men were placed at the distance of one rod from each other, every one bearing on his shoulder one of those bags of silver, the file would extend a little more than fifty four miles. If the whole mass of silver, which the aforesaid sum amounted to, were laid in a heap and a labourer were hired to shovel it into waggons, one thousand pounds weight in each, and reckoning the loading of sixteen waggons for a days' work, he would be employed more than two months in accomplishing the service.

A public debt of fifteen million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided equally among all the white people, men, women and children, in the United States, would be about three dollars to each individual: if divided among all the *men* in the United States, who are the real owners of freeholds or any other property worth five hundred dollars, it would probably average little, if any, less than forty dollars to each individual share. All the silver and gold coin in the whole union, were it collected and amassed together, would fall vastly short of such a sum. An immediate payment being therefore impossible, the nation must be loaded with a debt, which will run on interest to an indefinite period.—What is the amount of the yearly *interest* of fifteen million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars?—At seven per cent. it amounts to one million sixty-seven thousand and five hundred dollars:—in other words, the yearly interest of that sum amounts to more than thirty tuns of silver. The yearly interest of fifteen million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if the capital were appropriated for a *school-fund*, might support forever two thousand one hundred and thirty-five excellent free schools, allowing five hundred dollars to each: and reckoning fifty scholars to a school, there might in such a disposal of the money, be constantly instructed at the public expence, the number of one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty children; who, by a proper education, might become intelligent and useful members of the republic. At the present moment,

there are many thouſand, perhaps not fewer than a hundred thouſand children, within the limits of the United States, who are growing up as ignorant almoſt as the ſavages.

And for whoſe benefit principally are thoſe millions of dollars to be expended? Principally for the benefit of the Southern and Weſtern people.—Will they pay their proportion of the debt?—They will not.—The exciſe on their whiſkey is taken off; and what they pay in ſupport of the government and toward the diſcharge of the public debts, is comparatively trifling.—The burden of diſcharging the annual intereſt of this immenſe debt will fall upon the Atlantic States, and moſtly upon the Eaſtern and middle States; which can receive comparatively but little advantage from the acquiſition of a vaſt and diſtant Weſtern Wilderneſs.——Nor can it eſcape notice, that the purchaſe of Louiſiana was negotiated at a juncture the moſt favourable which could poſſibly happen, for obtaining that wilderneſs on cheap terms. Bonaparte, who was then engaging in a war with England, well knew that, during the continuance of that war, he would be unable to colonize Louiſiana; he well knew alſo that his rival would probably ſeize it. The property that he put on ſale, he was effectually debarred from poſſeſſing; and was alſo in the utmoſt danger of loſing. This circumſtance tends to increaſe the public aſtoniſhment at the enormous price which has been pledged, on the part of the American negociators. The foregoing remarks are predicated on the ſuppoſition that there will be no reduction of the ſum which has been engaged in the purchaſe of Louiſiana: perhaps, however, there may be a conſiderable reduction of that ſum, by an exchange of Louiſiana for the Floridas.

CALCULATOR.

Liberty of the Preſs.

A CORRECT HISTORY OF

HARRY CROSWELL's TRIAL.

(CONTINUED.)

ON the 11th of July, P. M. Mr. Attorney-General Spencer requeſted the court to proceed to the trial of Harry Croſwell, upon the foregoing indictment. Croſwell's counſel inſiſted that, inaſmuch as they had been forced to take upon themſelves the burden of preparing the cauſes for trial, and to bring them down to the circuit, they had a right to elect which ſhould be firſt tried. But Judge Lewis deciding in favour of Mr. Spencer, the trial which he had moved was ordered to proceed. The counſel for the defendant then ſubmitted to the court the following affidavit:—

Columbia County, ss. Harry Croswell, the defendant in the above cauſe, being duly ſworn, deposeth and ſaith, that James Thompſon Callender, of the ſtate of Virginia, is a material witneſs for this defendant, without the benefit of whoſe teſtimony, as he is adviſed by his counſel and verily believes, he cannot ſafely proceed to trial; that this deponent expects to be able to prove, by the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, the truth of the charge ſet forth in the indictment againſt this deponent, ſo far forth as this—That the ſaid James Thompſon Callender was the writer of a certain pamphlet, called the "Proſpect before us," and that he cauſed the ſame to be printed and publiſhed; That Thomas Jefferſon, Eſquire, preſident of the United States, well knowing the contents of ſaid publication, called the "Proſpect before us," paid, or cauſed to be paid, to the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, the two ſeveral ſums of fifty dollars, one of which was paid prior to the publication of the ſaid pamphlet, for the purpoſe of aiding and aſſiſting him, the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, in the publication of the ſaid pamphlet; and the other ſubſequent to the publication thereof, as a reward, thereby ſhewing his, the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon's, approbation thereof.—And this deponent further ſaith, that in the ſaid publication, called "Proſpect before us," George Waſhington, Eſquire, late preſident of the United States, deceaſed, is charged, in effect, with the ſeveral crimes in the indictment aforeſaid mentioned; and that John Adams, Eſquire, late preſident of the United States, is therein expreſsly declared to be "a hoary headed incendiary." And this deponent ſays, it has been wholly out of his power to procure the voluntary attendance of the ſaid James Thompſon Callender at this court; tho' he had, at the laſt court of general ſeſſions of the peace in this county, and ſince, until within a few days paſt, good reaſon to believe that he would attend as a witneſs at this court. And this deponent alſo ſaith, that he expects to be able to procure the voluntary attendance of the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, at the next circuit court, to be held in and for this county; and that he will bring with him, two letters from the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon, to the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, wherein he expreſſes his approbation of a certain publication, then about to be printed by the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, which publication, the deponent expects to be able to prove by the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, was the "Proſpect before us;" unleſs the ſaid court ſhould grant a commiſſion to examine the ſaid James Thompſon Callender, upon an application which this deponent intends at the next term to make for that purpoſe.

HARRY CROSWELL.

Sworn, the 11th July, 1803.

W. WILSON, *Commiſſioner.*

Upon this affidavit, the counſel for Mr. Croſwell moved for a poſtponement of the trial until the next circuit.

Mr. James Scott Smith, of New-York, in a ſhort, but very forcible and ingenious argument, ſtated the grounds and enforced the propriety of the application. We regret that it is not in our power to give this addreſs to the public. He dwelt principally upon the great difference in the frame and ſpirit of the Engliſh government from our own. The one a republic—the other a monarchy. In the one, the chief magiſtrate *can do no wrong*—is himſelf the ſovereign. In the other, the people are ſovereign, and the chief magiſtrate is directly reſponſible to them for all his conduct. In the one, therefore, it might be proper to prohibit the giving of the truth in evidence, while, in the other, it would be the height of abſurdity, and in the very teeth of the conſtitution; and, as he contended that the propriety of this application depended on the legality of giving the truth in evidence, he had no doubt a poſtponement would be granted.

Judge Lewis then intimated, that the propriety of this poſtponement depended upon the admiſſibility of the evidence mentioned in the affidavit. The evidence there deſcribed, was evidence, he ſaid, of the truth of the charge for which the defendant was indicted. And he underſtood the law to be ſettled, that the truth could not be given in evidence to the jury as a juſtification.

Mr. Van Vechten and Mr. Williams, however, differing in opinion from his honour, were ſuffered to proceed in the arguments. As we have only looſe ſketches of their arguments, we cannot give them with accuracy; but we believe the tenor of their addreſſes was nearly as follows:—

After a ſhort introduction, in which they regretted the embarraſſing ſituation in which they were placed, by the premature intimation which Judge Lewis had given of his opinion, and ſtated that they had no doubt that if conviction ſhould be forced in his honor's mind, in the courſe of the argument, his honor would not heſitate to expreſs it, and conſequently abandon his preſent ſentiment, they contended that the ſtipulation into which the defendant was forced to enter, at the laſt ſeſſions, was no bar to the preſent application. *Firſt*, becauſe the ſtipulation had not been made a rule of court; and, *ſecond*, becauſe, if it had been made a rule of court, its only effect would be, to compel the defendant not to interpoſe any unneceſſary delay. But, that the court never did, nor ever would permit a ſtipulation of this kind, to force the defendant to trial at all events. They next contended, that, as the offence charged was a miſdemeanor only, the Supreme Court might and would grant a commiſſion for the examination of foreign witneſſes. Or, if that could not be done, the court would compel the Attorney-General (inaſmuch as he had ſeen fit to proſecute an offence againſt the Fed. Gov. in a State-court, a court of limited juriſdiction, whoſe proceſs, he muſt have well known, could not reach the neceſſary witneſſes) to conſent to the iſſuing of a commiſſion. But, they ſaid that theſe were ſubordinate conſiderations. They admitted that his honor Judge Lewis had placed the ſubject on its true grounds:—Could the teſtimony mentioned in the affidavit, if preſent, be

given to the jury? Or, in general terms, can the truth of a publication for which a ny man is indicted, be by him given in evidence to the jury as a juſtification? As there had been no neglect on the part of Mr. Croſwell—as the ſtipulation could not weigh one feather againſt the application as it would be the height of injuſtice and perſecution to force a man to a trial, upon the event of which fines and impriſonment might follow, without giving him reaſonable time to procure all evidence admiſſible and material to his defence; and as his honor Judge Lewis had placed the propriety of the preſent motion on the competency or incompetency of the evidence mentioned in the affidavit, they concluded that, if that evidence (which was evidence of the *truth* of the publication for which Mr. C. was indicted) could be given to the jury, then the poſtponment of the trial would of courſe be granted. If that evidence could not be admitted—if the truth was no juſtification, and could not be given in evidence, then it would be refuſed. In diſcuſſing this part of the ſubject, they ſaid they ſhould not take into conſideration the law on private libels. One ſpecies of private libels, to wit, thoſe which publiſhed the perſonal or mental defects merely of private individuals, which thoſe individuals could neither remedy nor prevent, it was certainly proper to puniſh; and perhaps, in ſuch caſe, the truth ought to be no juſtification. But, they ſaid, it was unneceſſary to diſcuſs that ſubject; for this was evidently a public libel—a libel on Thomas Jefferſon, *as preſident of the United States*; not on Thomas Jefferſon, ſimply, as a citizen of Virginia. Upon the very face of the indictment, this was apparent. The indictment charged that Harry Croſwell, "wickedly and ſeditiouſly intending and deſigning to detract from Thomas Jefferſon, preſident of the United States; and to repreſent him as unworthy of the confidence, reſpect and attachment of the people," &c.—and to alienate and withdraw from the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon, Eſquire, *preſident as aforeſaid, the obedience, fidelity and allegiance* of the citizens of the ſtate of New-York, and alſo *of the ſaid Unitid States*; and wickedly and ſeditiouſly to diſturb the peace and tranquility, as well of the people of the ſtate of New-York, as *of the United States*," &c. The offence charged, therefore, is a wicked and ſeditious deſign and intent to alienate and withdraw from Mr. Jefferſon the allegiance, obedience and fidelity of the people. But the people owe no "allegiance, obedience or fidelity" to T. Jefferſon, as T. Jefferſon or merely as a citizen of Virginia. It is the preſident of the U. S. to whom allegiance is due. It is obvious, therefore, that the offence, *as charged*, is an offence againſt the government of the United States, which is attacked in the perſon of its higheſt officer. Beſides, a libel on any private citizen of any other ſtate, could not be proſecuted in a court of this ſtate, unleſs the perſon libelled, was at the time reſident here; for it has no tendency to a breach of the peace here, which tendency is the very ground of this proſecution. The offence, therefore, mentioned in the indictment, ariſes merely from the relation in which the people of this ſtate ſtand to the preſident of the United States; and conſequently, is what the law denominates a public libel, or a libel on the government.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FOR THE BALANCE.

MARKS OF A JACOBIN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF N. YORK,
BOTH FEDERALISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

DO you know a man, who, from being a furious and perſecuting federaliſt, ſuddenly became a furious and perſecuting democrat? Do you know a man, who, with boiling zeal, profeſſed to believe that the ſalvation of this country depended on federal meaſures; but having been diſappointed of obtaining a certain lucrative office that he coveted, inſtantly wheeled about, and now damns the cauſe which he once applauded? Do you know a man who extolled Gov. Jay to the ſkies, till his excellency, knowing his turpitude, denied him an office for which he had made himſelf a candidate; and who then immediately vented againſt Mr. Jay the foulеſt curſes, and has ever ſince been loading him with reproaches? Do you know a man who formerly poured forth a torrent of curſes againſt Gov. Clinton, and reviled his character with every epithet of deteſtation and contempt; and who now, having received a *ſop*, acts the ſycophant toward his excellency—and, were it in his power, would throw any one into a dungeon, that ſhould utter the hundredth part of the reproaches againſt the perſon or the adminiſtration of Mr. Clinton, which he has uttered himſelf? Do you know a man who denounced the federaliſts as oppreſſors and tyrants, and furiouſly endeavored to excite the hatred of the people againſt them, for having paſſed the ſedition-law, which admits the truth in evidence; yet, having riſen to a "little brief authority," has ſtriven with all the violence of a fury, to enforce the Britiſh common law, which does not admit the truth in evidence; and, in this way, to eſtabliſh a principle that would effectually prevent the communication of neceſſary information to the people? Do you know a man, who, having alternately been of both political parties, was, and is, the moſt intolerant, the moſt violent, the moſt furious, the moſt malignant, among the party to which he *did*, and among the party to which he *does* belong?

If you know a man who exhibits all theſe characteriſtics—then you know a Jacobin.

SIMON THE TANNER.

"IN the ſhipwreck of the ſtate, trifles float and are preſerved; while every thing ſolid and valuable ſinks to the bottom, and is loſt for ever." *Junius.*

Balance Cloſet.

The piece, that was republished last week in the Bee, from the Albany Register, is well known, *from a particular circumstance* to have been written by the Attorney-General, Spencer, or through his agency. Some comment upon a particular paragraph therein will be made, whenever circumstances ſhall render it proper.

We have received a communication from "ONEIDA," intimating that we erred in aſcribing to Walker, printer of the Utica democratic paper, the editorial articles which appear in that "well conducted and truly republican paper." Our correſpondent informs us, that Walker employs one Nicholſon as an editor, at the enormous ſalary of SIXTY DOLLARS per annum! and that to this editor the world is indebted for all the *ſmart things* (both in proſe and verſe) which appear in his paper. The communication cloſes with the following query and anſwer:—

Query. If Walker needs the aſſiſtance of ſuch *ſixty-dollar-talents* to conduct his paper, pray what muſt his own talents be?

ANSWER.

"Alas! the powers of language fail,
"Of ſuch a head to name a tail."

An obſcure democratic editor, remarkable for nothing but his malignity, ſtupidity and ignorance—we mean the *ſixty-dollar hireling* of Utica—has for once, by mere accident, ſtumbled upon the truth. He ſays the Sedition Law "*depreſſed* one party in the ſame proportion that it *raiſed* and *ſhielded* the other"—and this was one of the objections of the "republicans" againſt the law. Every body knows that the Sedition Law *puniſhed falſhood* and *protected truth*—it therefore, *depreſſed democrats*, and *ſhielded federaliſts*.

The *uninformed* and the *miſinformed* conſtitute the largeſt claſs in the world.

Agricultural.

METHOD

Of preserving fruit of different kinds, in a fresh state, about twelve months; for which a premium, of ten guineas, was given, by the Dublin Society, to Signior Ignacio Buonsegna.

IT is neceſſary to pull the fruit two or three days before you begin the proceſs.

Take care not to bruiſe the fruit, and to pull them before they be quite ripe.

Spread them on a little clean ſtraw, to dry them. This is beſt done on a floor, leaving the windows open to admit freſh air, ſo that all the moiſture on the ſkin of the fruit may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days—ſtrawberries only twenty-four hours. Take the largeſt and faireſt fruit. Chooſe a common earthen jar, with a ſtopper of the ſame, which will fit cloſe. There muſt not be more than a pound (of ſtrawberries) in each jar.

The pears and apples, when ſorted and dried, muſt be wrapped up ſeperately, in ſoft wrapping paper. Twiſt it cloſely about the fruit. Then lay clean ſtraw at the bottom, and a layer of fruit; then a layer of ſtraw; and ſo on, till your veſſel be full: but you muſt not put more than a dozen in each jar; if more, their weight will bruiſe thoſe at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are beſt ſtored up, wrapped each in ſoft paper, between the fruit, and alſo the layers. Grapes muſt be ſtored in the jar, with fine ſhred paper, which will keep one from touching the other, as much as poſſible. Five or ſix bunches are the moſt which ſhould be put into one jar; if they are large not ſo many: for it is to be underſtood, that, whenever you open a jar, you muſt uſe, that day, all the fruit that is in it.

Strawberries, as well as peaches, ſhould have fine ſhred paper under, and between them, in the place of ſtraw, which is only to be uſed for apples and pears. Put in the ſtrawberries and the paper, layer by layer. When the jar is full, put on the ſtopper, and have it well luted round, ſo as perfectly to keep our the air. A compoſition of roſin, or grafting wax, is beſt; let none of it get within the jar, which is to be placed in a temperate cellar. Be ſure to finiſh your proceſs in the laſt quarter of the moon.

Do not preſs the fruit; as any juice running out, would ſpoil all below.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

"He that has a trade, has an estate."
FRANKLIN.

NOTHING more betrays a pride grafted on folly, than to deſpiſe labour: nothing leads to more ruinous conſequences, than to bring up children in habits of idleneſs and diſſipation. Riches are ſo uncertain, and ſo frequently change owners, that it is a point of neceſſary prudence to educate the children even of wealthy families, in habits of induſtry and economy: otherwiſe they will ſoon diſſipate the fortunes, which their fathers had hoarded; and will become ten-fold more wretched than the poor man, who has been accuſtomed to earn his bread by his daily labour.

Poſtlethwayt's Dictionary records a very remarkable ſtory, which uſed to be told by George the firſt.—It is recommended as a profitable leſſon to young people, and to thoſe parents in particular, who attach the idea of meanneſs to all kinds of manual labour; and are more intent on leaving fortunes to their children or giving them a faſhionable rank, than on learning them to be induſtrious, prudent and uſeful members of ſociety.

"About the year 1615, there was a Nobleman in Germany, whoſe daughter was courted by a young Lord.—— When he had made ſuch progreſs in this affair as is uſual by the interpoſition of friends, the old lord had a conferrence with him, aſking him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He replied equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no anſwer to his queſtion? he deſired to know what he had to maintain her with? To which the young lord then anſwered, he hoped that was no queſtion; for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old lord owned his poſſeſſions to be great, but ſtill aſked, if he had nothing more ſecure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The queſtion was ſtrange, but ended in this; that the father of the young lady gave his poſitive reſolve, never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and would have two ſuch great eſtates, but to a man who had a manual trade, by which he might ſubſiſt if drove from his country. The young lord was maſter of none at preſent, but rather than loſe his miſtreſs, he requeſted only a year's time, in which he promiſed to acquire one; in order to which, he got a baſket maker, the moſt ingenious he could meet with, and in ſix months he became maſter of his trade of baſket-making, with far greater improvements than even his teacher himſelf; and as a proof of his ingenuity, and extraordinary proficiency in ſo ſhort a time, he brought to his young lady a peice of workmanſhip of his own performance, being a white twig baſket, which for many years after became a general faſhion among the ladies by the name of *dreſſing baſkets*, brought hither to England from Germany and Holland.

To complete the ſingularity of this relation, it happened ſome years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law, ſharing in the misfortunes of the Palatinate, were drove naked out of their eſtates; and in Holland, for ſome years, did the young lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baſkets of white twigs to ſuch an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this young German lord, the Hollanders derive thoſe curioſities which are ſtill made in the United Provinces, *of* twig-work."

APHORISM.

HE who renders full juſtice to his enemy ſhall have friends to adore him.

Geographical.

From the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

THE Iſland of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, (a mile in length, and three quarters in breadth) contained in the year 1789, one hundred and ſixty houſes and 1100 inhabitants, in 1797 two hundred and fourteen houſes, and 1714 inhabitants; and now, 1803, there are 282 houſes and 2,256 inhabitants. The houſes are generally built within half a mile of the Delaware. The ſocieties of Friends, Epiſcopalians, Methodiſts and Baptiſts have ſpacious and neat buildings for public worſhip. There are alſo two Academies, a Free School, which educates 25 poor children, a City-Hall, with a Town Clock, Market-Houſe, Public Library incorporated in 1743, a Jail, Brewery and Nail Manufactory.

Political.

[Our readers were informed, in the last Balance, of the manner in which a manuscript, originally sent to the Bee for publication, had been put into our hands. They were also informed that the piece would appear in this paper, unless orders were given to the contrary. We have since received the following introductory remarks from the author, with permission to publish the piece.]

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE opinion that "the national high court of impeachment, is sufficient to correct the errors of all the officers of our government, who are impeachable," has been very lately confidently advanced, in answer to those who claim the right of investigating publicly the conduct of our rulers, and arraigning them at the bar of the people. The argument is a short one, and, if correct, will certainly be productive of great pleasure to every lover of liberty. "If that court is sufficient," say the advocates of the powers that be, "then why should you federalists interfere? When the power of impeachment is preserved by your representatives, you are safe—the country is safe—liberty is safe. You must not presume to canvass the measures of government: You must not arraign the conduct of our rulers, because, in so doing, you interfere with the right of the court of impeachment. You assume a corrective power, which the constitution has placed in other hands."—— This argument I believe to be wholly fallacious and pregnant with mischief; and observing that a correspondent of the Bee, had adopted the sentiment in its greatest latitude, and inviting any one, through the same channel, to oppose it, I submitted the following piece to Mr. Holt. It was believed that, as Mr. Holt had sanctioned the invitation and made it his own, by publishing it in his paper, he would not hesitate to publish the answer. It was mentioned to me by a friend, to whom I shewed the piece, that Holt durst not publish it. I had, however, an honorable confidence in human nature, and believed that no man who made pretensions to any character, could be guilty of an act of such *meanness*, of such miserable *disingenuousness* as I have now witnessed in this same Holt. The Balance of last week displays the baseness of his conduct. It is as far beneath animadversion, as he is beneath *resentment*. He was probably meant for a man—therefore, I pity and dismiss him. —But to the readers of that paper, it will be proper to say one word. When an editor places himself in a situation, which deters him from publishing truth, does he deserve any confidence? When he fears to lay both sides of a question before his readers, does he merit any support?—Do you, gentlemen, give him support with a design that he shall keep from you every thing but that which he extracts from the *Aurora* or *Citizen*, or which is coined by men whom he dares not disobey? If this paper should fall into the hands of any one of you, he is earnestly requested to read the following observations—then to recur to the Balance of last week, and say if your editor any longer deserves your approbation—if, by an act of meanness without a parallel, he has not forfeited all title to candour, and if he does not richly merit the detestation and contempt of all honest men.

CATO.

FOR THE BEE.

MR. HOLT,

IN your paper of Tuesday last, "An Hudsonian" has given his political creed, and wishes that any error which may be seen in it, should be pointed out "through the same channel." The publication of this performance, in your paper, I consider to be an acquiescence in the invitation. I shall, therefore, trouble you with a few remarks, in answer. In a government, depending for its permanence upon public opinion, it is of infinite moment that correct principles be established. And, if sentiments be publicly advanced, pregnant with mischief, it is the right, perhaps the duty of any individual, within the sphere of their circulation, to oppose and correct them. I submit to you therefore the following sincere, tho' dispassionate remarks upon the creed of "An Hudsonian;" to which, I cannot doubt, you will give publicity.

The principal article of this creed is contained in the following words:

"I believe that the national high court "of impeachment, as established by the "Constitution of the United States, is "sufficient to correct the errors of all of-"ficers of government, who are impeach-"able."

I ought to premise, that this doctrine has not until lately been advanced or heard of—that even during that period, which has been causelessly stigmatized by the epithet "Reign of Terror," when the republicans were so highly alarmed at the alledged power and prerogatives of president Adams, at the unconstitutional ramparts raised around him, and the measures adopted to shield him from wilful and *false* slander, never did the federalists advance such an argument, in justification of their conduct. Nay, if during that period, it had been advanced, I am satisfied every one who called himself a republican, would have seen in it the seeds of a system calculated to destroy all executive responsibility to the people.

We should beware then, least confiding too much in the men, who now manage our affairs, we yield a principle and establish a protection which bad men may use to the worst of purposes. We should beware, lest in a paroxism of joy and gratitude to our present rulers, we, like the Dutch, who adored their Prince, offer up our rights at the shrine of affection.

If the argument be correct, that the *President's liability to impeachment is a sufficient security*, it follows, conclusively, that the present mode of electing that officer, at stated periods, is idle—a farce at most. For, of what use can elections be, if the electors are not permitted to be informed of the private and official behaviour of him whom they are to elect? If this "court of impeachment is sufficient to correct the errors of all officers of government," why are elections directed to be held at stated periods?—or indeed why elections at all? Why not make him President for life, subject to removal by conviction on impeachment? Or, at least, why not take the right of election of President from the People, and lodge it at once in Congress? If "impeachment *is* sufficient to correct all errors of the President," as the creed intimates, why was not something like this done and the trouble and expence of his election, by the People, saved? No—the sages, who framed our constitution, thought otherwise. They thought, and so they expressed their thoughts in the constitution, that although impeachment might grasp and punish the overt act, the maturity of crimes—still, some more silent, more sure and perfect corrective was necessary to sweep away the first symptoms of corruption, to destroy every traitorous plot in embryo, and to establish a more perfect responsibility of the President to his constituents. Such a corrective is periodical elections.

The government of the United States, as of the individual States, is a government of the People. And the executive, which Mr. Jefferson has very properly termed the *monarchical department* of the government, has always been represented as peculiar for its fondness of power and consequently of making encroachments upon the rights, not only of the popular departments, but also of the people themselves. For the purpose of counterbalancing the influence, which by patronage and otherwise the president may obtain, the constitution has provided, that during the four years for which he is elected, he may be removed for mal-administration. At the termination of this period, it has

alſo provided, that the people may either elect or reject him as they are pleaſed or diſpleaſed either with his public or private conduct, or both. When Congreſs exerciſe *their right of impeachment*, every enquiry is made, full inveſtigation is had, before the Preſident is convicted, removed, or acquitted. And for the ſame reaſon, and by the ſame rule, that the Senate, when judging him on impeachment, ſhould have correct and full information of his conduct, ought the people, when they exerciſe *their right of* ELECTING *or* REJECTING, to have correct information, to have the truth told them, that they may exerciſe that important right with propriety and ſafety. They ſhould know the whole conduct of their Preſident, the whole truth ſhould be laid before them, which never can happen if truth itſelf is a libel, according to the doctrine advanced in the caſe of Croſwell.

The Preſident's liability to impeachment, therefore, ſo far from being a ſufficient ſecurity, ſo far from being intended to ſhield his conduct from public inveſtigation, is deſigned to render him more dependant upon the people. Firſt, he is dependant on the people for an election for the term of four years. During that time, was there no ſuch thing as an impeachment, he would be firmly ſeated in power and independent of his conſtituents.—But by means of impeachment, he is every moment dependant upon them; for during that time, they, by their repreſentatives, may impeach and remove him. And at the expiration of that time, if the people do not like his character or his meaſures, they may refuſe to elect him. Thus he is in every reſpect emphatically the man of the people.

But it is eaſily ſeen that by acceding to the principle, that IMPEACHMENT IS SUFFICIENT TO CORRECT EVERY ERROR *of every officer who is impeachable*, the people yield the right of inveſtigating the conduct, of publiſhing, even the truth, of their rulers. And it is as eaſily to be ſeen that if this right is yielded, the people can never exerciſe their *right of election underſtandingly*. And, ſurely, in ſuch a ſtate of things, the right of ſuffrage would not be worth preſerving. One check upon power, which the conſtitution has provided, would thus be undermined. Its ſubſtance would be gone forever, and its form would exiſt only to remind us of our folly.

But, Mr. Holt, let me aſk your correſpondent, for what is the Preſident impeachable? For treaſon, bribery, and other high crimes and miſdemeanours.—Suppoſe, then, the Preſident ſhould become a drunkard; ſuppoſe, he ſhould give himſelf up to the gratification of his paſſions, and make the houſe, furniſhed by the country, a ſeraglio, the haunt of rakes and libertines; ſuppoſe, he ſhould refuſe all converſation with the grave men of our land, and fill his councils with profligate favorites, ſeditious foreigners, the refuſe of other nations; ſuppoſe, he ſhould publicly profeſs infidelity, and patronize atheiſm; and thus, by his pernicious example, corrupt the morals and religion of the republic, whoſe only ſure foundation is the People's virtue; ſuppoſe, he ſhould remove from office the beſt men, and fill their places with the worſt; ſuppoſe, by ſowing the ſeeds of corruption in the legiſlature, and by availing himſelf of their ignorance and paſſions, and of his own extenſive influence, he ſhould induce them to paſs laws, violating the conſtitution, and deſtructive to the public good; ſuppoſe, that with the conſent of ſuch a legiſlature, he ſhould ſquander away millions of the public property. All theſe caſes, and a multitude of others, impeachment cannot reach. What then is the remedy? If the truth cannot be told, if ſuch conduct cannot be held up to the view of the people, either through the preſs, or through verbal diſcuſſion, or both, thoſe evils can never be corrected. Crimes may be committed with impunity, deſtructive of national honor, degrading to national character. The adminiſtration, exalted above the reach of popular inveſtigation, ſecure from impeachment, would feel no reſtraint, would riot in licentiouſneſs, feed on corruption, and there would be none to make them afraid.

Such is the inefficiency of impeachment, even when promptly and rigidly exerciſed. What then muſt it be, when we conſider, that the Preſident and his Congreſs are generally of one party; and that it will ſeldom if ever happen, that they who perhaps participate in his iniquities, would become honeſt accuſers or upright judges of their leader? Muſt it not be a mere ſhade, a thing of ſound but not of ſubſtance? Shall I be anſwered that this ſtate of things is imaginary, that it can never be realized? Let experience ſpeak.

The *republican party* (with you and yonr correſpondent) believed that Mr. Adams was guilty of the moſt atrocious crimes againſt his country. Not only, all the caſes above *ſuppoſed*, but actual *impeachable* crimes, and groſs violations of the conſtitution, were charged upon him. The evils of his adminiſtration were declared to be intolerable; and accuſations of unheard of crimes were publiſhed, repeated and reiterated—inſomuch that the day of Mr. Jefferſon's election was hailed as the day of deliverance from Ariſtocracy, Corruption, Monarchy and Ruin.

Yet numerous as were the grievances complained of, enormous as were the iniquities ſaid to be practiſed, high as the public execration actually was, no impeachment was ever moved for, no puniſhment was ever inflicted. No, the reſort was immediately to the people. 'Twas the preſs, which enabled the party to raiſe ſuch a turmoil in the country.—And, by an unbridled uſe of the preſs, they obtained the victory. If the *Preſident's liability to impeachment is ſufficient to correct his errors*, how happened it, in a ſtate of things deſcribed, as ſo portentous of ills, THE PEOPLE, not the high court of impeachment, were reſorted to. Why did it not avail to correct the alledged errors and crimes of the Adams adminiſtration. Your correſpondent will probably anſwer, that a majority of Congreſs were of the ſame party, had participated in his errors, and that, had impeachment been attempted, they would have ſhielded and protected him. No other anſwer can be given by his accuſers. And this completely expoſes the error, the weakneſs, of your correſpondent's creed. For if ſuch a ſtate of things has exiſted—and exiſted too, in the very infancy of our government, who ſhall ſay it will not again occur? Where then is the SECURITY of IMPEACHMENT? Where do we find its SUFFICIENCY to correct the errors of our officers? No, if ſuch a ſtate of things, as the republicans repreſented, and now repreſent, that of the Adams adminiſtration, ſhould again occur, and the *truth might not be publiſhed*, the adminiſtration might progreſs in its iniquities with ſafety—our liberties be deſtroyed, and our all be gone, before a whiſper of danger could reach our ears.

The liberties of all free nations have been ſubverted by thoſe in whom the people implicitly confided. THIS IMPORTANT TRUTH IS STAMPED, IN GLARING CAPITALS, ON THE TOMB-STONE OF EVERY DEPARTED REPUBLIC. The People, in a paroxiſm of affection and gratitude, ſelect ſome one who, as they believe, can do no wrong, lodge rights and powers in his hands, protect him from public inveſtigation, and in ſome evil moment, when, with the ſiren ſong of "The People," "The People," he has ſoothed their jealouſy and palſied their vigilance, he intrenches himſelf in power and authority and ſets at defiance all reſponſibility.—Ambition prompts the demagogue to court and flatter the people; and, by that courtſhip and flattery, the road to deſpotiſm is plain and certain. Thus, Cæſar became the deſpot of Rome. Thus, the Republic of England was ſubverted by Cromwell; and thus, latterly Bonaparte has ſubverted the liberties of France.

We have nothing to fear from thoſe we diſtruſt—every thing from thoſe whom we delight to honor. Of the former we think it the moſt brilliant of our privileges to ſpeak and print as we like—of the latter we are aſſiduous to hide the faults. But, when their tools demand, that we ſhould not ſuffer even the truth to be told

of them, it is time—it *becomes our impe-rious duty*, to be watchful; with temperate jealouſy, and unſleeping vigilance, to ſcrutinize not only every ſuſpicious meaſure, but every ſuſpicious ſentiment. On this ſubject it is a natural enquiry, why are the party in power fearful of TRUTH, ſince they can puniſh FALSHOODS? Why do they ſhrink from examination ſince they profeſs, by that, to have acquired their preſent power? Why do they tremble at a free preſs, ſince they declare that their officers are faultleſs and their meaſures admirable? Do the very weapons, which they uſed with ſo much effect and ALLEDGED proprietv, become illegal in the hands of their adverſaries? Or are thoſe, who ſtile themſelves Republicans, to indulge in the groſſeſt adulation, the moſt ſervile flattery of thoſe in power, and their adverſaries to incur the thunders of democracy, the penalties of the Britiſh law, fines, impriſonment, branding and cropping, if they preſume to publiſh to the people THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH? The omens are portentous! We know not whether Rome will be free when the Rubicon is paſſed. But this we do know, that it is our duty to meet our invaders on its banks, and by at leaſt one manly ſtruggle, to defend from pollution thoſe liberties and that conſtitution WHICH WERE EMPHATICALLY THE PRICE OF BLOOD. CATO.

Hudſon, Auguſt 11th, 1803.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *Auguſt* 23, 1803.

The U. S. frigate John Adams, has taken and ſent into Malta, the Tripolitan ſhip which lay ſo long at Gibraltar. She was captured off Tripoli the 24th May.

FOREIGN SUMMARY,

From the Boston Centinel, of August 10.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral arrivals from Europe. They furniſh Paris papers to the 11th, and London papers to the 18th June.

The prominencies of the intelligence, are,—The ſurrender of the Electorate of Hanover to the French;—the entry of French troops into the German city of Bremen, and the imperial city of Hamburgh; the confiſcation of the Britiſh property found therein;—the declaration of war by Great Britain againſt Holland;—and the capture of a vaſt number of French and Dutch ſhips by the Britiſh cruizers.

The cauſe aſſigned by Bonaparte for the invaſion of Hamburgh, is, "his firm reſolution to ſhut up the Elbe, and exclude Britain from the only port left her in the north of Germany." The Senate of Hamburgh applied to his Pruſſian Majeſty for his protection; but he expreſſed his "*ſurprize that the Senate ſhould preſume that he could, to gratify their moſt humble ſupplications, involve himſelf and his ſubjects in a war with France.*"

The moſt active preparations for a vindictive and ſanguinary war were making in France, Holland, and Great Britain;—while the preſſes on both ſides groaned under their loads of recrimination.—In France nothing appeared to be talked of but an invaſion of England: To promote which, the citizens, public bodies, and volunteer aſſociations were coming forward with contributions to build ſhips of the line, frigates, and flat-bottomed boats; and contracts were ſaid to be entered into to furniſh twelve hundred of the latter by the 1ſt Auguſt, to tranſport an army of 140,000 men, acroſs the Engliſh channel, the firſt calm ſeaſon after. This expedition Bonaparte has proclaimed; and Chaptal, his Miniſter of the Interior, in a circular letter to the Prefects, and nation, of the 1ſt June, calls on the young men "to join the ranks of the army, that they may learn to conquer, and eſtabliſh the repoſe and proſperity of *France on the ruins of the Britiſh Government.*" Other public officers hold a ſimilar language; and if any reliance is to be placed on preparatory movements, and appearances, the French will invade ſome part of the Britiſh dominions, the preſent year.

In England, the Government does not appear to pay the ſmalleſt regard to the French threats.—It, however, is augmenting its navy force with the utmoſt vigour. —The ſeamen are to be augmented to 120,000 men; and ſuch has been the late unparalleled ſucceſs of their cruizers, that ſailors enter in great numbers.—In one day only, twenty-two prizes arrived at Plymouth, nine of which were French and ten Dutch; the other three were neutrals ſuſpected of having French or Dutch property on board.—The Parliament had granted the uſual war taxes; and addreſſes to the King, approbatory of the war, were ſinging in all parts of the kingdom. —In theſe addreſſes the city of London had taken the lead. The war appeared popular with the Britiſh people; and the ſame windows which ſixteen months ſince beamed with "Peace and Plenty," on the Proclamation of peace; blazed, on the late celebration of the King's birth day, with repreſentations of "*Bellona's car*," and "*Britons ſtrike home.*"

The Knell.

At Catskill, on the 15th inst. after a very short and distressing sickness, Colonel GEORGE HALE, in the 45th year of his age. He was interred on the 16th, with military honors; and a funeral oration was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Porter.

Lo! ſoft remembrance drops a tear,
And virtuous friendship stands a mourner here!

If the estimable and amiable virtues, engrafted in a discerning and well cultivated mind; if a remarkable attachment to *Order*, which is "Heaven's first law;" if incorruptible integrity, in private and public life; if fair unblemished morals, and unsullied honour; if uniform and unaffected respect to the christian institutions; if fidelity, affection and philanthropy, in the domestic and social relations; if private worth and public uſefulness—can endear man to his fellow men—the memory of Col. HALE will be embalmed in the bosoms of his numerous and respectable friends and acquaintance.

On Tuesday last, at Loonenburgh, very suddenly, the wife of Mr. Cornelius Tobey, in the 40th year of her age.

At Red-Hook Landing, on Monday the 8th inst. of a quick consumption, JOHN M. P. LIVINGSTON, second son of Gilbert R. Livingston, Esq. in the 19th year of his age.

At Hadley, Mass. on the 25th ult. of a consumptive complaint, Mr. JOHN DWIGHT, aged 19 years, son of the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D. President of Yale College, a young gentleman of very promising talents and uncommon worth.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, Capt. NATHAN FOLGER, in the 67th year of his age.

In this city, on Thursday last, Mr. ALEXANDER M'NEIL, of New-York.

ERRATA.

In Balance, No. 32, third line of an extract from the New-York Evening Post, in reply to the Citizen—for "*be* both before him," &c. read, "*lie* both before him."

To Correspondents.

"A. B. & C." may, for aught we know, be very *smart beaux*; but, certainly, with all their "*politeness*," they cannot at present shine as newspaper writers.

A communication containing some curious calculations concerning the purchase-money of Louisiana, was received too late for this paper. It shall have a place.

Our Freehold correspondent, has mistaken *vulgarity* for *wit*, and *obscenity* for *pleasantry*.

The Wreath.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The Rev. W. L. Bowles, the author of a series of sonnets, incomparably the best in the English tongue, and, neither in tenderness nor sweetness, inferior to those of Petrarch, has published a descriptive Poem, of some length, entitled 'St. Michael's Mount.' In the beginning of this Poem we find an invocation and a simile, so poetically and so sublimely expressed, that I will venture to transfer them to the Port Folio, for the edification of those, who, like myself, some times love to sit up late, in the evening, for the sake of conversing with a Bard.

EXTRACT.

MOUNTAIN! no pomp of waving woods hast thou,
That deck with varied shade thy hoary brow;
No sunny meadows at thy feet are spread,
No streamlets sparkle o'er their pebbly bed.
But thou canst boast thy beauties—ample views,
That catch the rapt eye of the pausing Muse;
Headlands around new lighted, sails and seas
Now glassy smooth, now wrinkling to the breeze.
And when the drisly Winter, wrapt in sleet,
Goes by, and wind and rain thy ramparts beat,
Fancy can see thee, standing thus aloof,
And frowning, bleak and bare, and tempest proof.
Look, as with awful confidence, and brave
The howling hurricane, the dashing wave,
More graceful, when the storm's dark vapours frown,
Than when the Summer suns in pomp go down.

And such is he, who clad in homely weeds,
And boasting little more than nature needs,
Can wrap him in contentedness, and wear
A port unchang'd in seasons rude or fair.
His may be Fancy's sunshine, and the Muse
May deck his visions with her fairest hues;
And he may lift his honest front, and say,
To the hard storm, that rends his locks of grey,
"I heed thee not;" he, unappall'd may stand,
Beneath the cloud, that shades a sinking land,
While heedless of the storm, that onward sweeps,
Mad, impious Riot his loud wassal keeps,
Pre-eminent in native worth; nor bend,
Though gathering ills on his bare head descend:
And when the wasteful storm sweeps on its prey,
And rends the kingdoms of the world away,
He, firm as stands the rock's unshaken base,
Yet panting for a surer resting place,
The human hurricane unmov'd can see,
And say "O, GOD, my refuge is in thee."

TO HOPE.

AH, woe is me! from day to day
I drag a life of pain and sorrow:
Yet still, sweet Hope, I hear thee say
"Be calm, thine ills will end to-morrow."
The morrow comes, but brings to me
No charm disease or grief relieving!
And I am ever doom'd to see,
Sweet Hope, thy promises deceiving!

Yet false, and cruel as thou art,
Thy dear delusion will I cherish;
I cannot, dare not, with thee part,
Since *I*, alas! with *thee* must perish.

Diversity.

A CERTAIN novel writer takes an opportunity in one of his volumes, where he abuses the trade of an author, to introduce Job, saying, "O that mine enemy had written a book!" which he affirms to be the bittereſt wiſh that ever fell from lips. This may, or may not, be his opinion, says a London wit; but I differ with him as to the imprecation, and think he himself might have equalled, nay improved its severity, by this slight alteration; Oh! that mine enemy were obliged to *read my book!* That would indeed have been a job for Job himself. [*P. Folio.*]

WHEN Julius Cesar, who was an usurper, was told of the danger of exposing himself without a guard, he replied, that constantly to fear death was to be constantly suffering its torments, and he would not die but once. Bonaparte has tho't better of the matter; and never appears without a strong guard.

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